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The Weekly Gleaner,

A PERIODICAL, DEVOTED TO
RELIGION, EDUCATION, BIBLICAL AND
JEWISH ANTIQUITIES, LITERATURE
AND GENERAL NEWS.

JULIUS ECKMAN & CO.,

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All communications to be addressed to "EDITOR
OF THE GLEANER."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

INTERIOR, M. H.—Your article is not sufficiently terse to admit of insertion. In future leave all introductory remarks aside and avoid personalities, particularly when such are "hear-say."

PHILOSOPHY.—Your desire to see your communication published is complied with, it being contained in Hunt's Merchants' Magazine of Oct., 1854.

EUCLID.—By reference to Davenport's Dictionary of Biography you will perceive you are right and yet wrong. Euclid, a disciple of Socrates, was a native of Megara. He was the founder of the Megaric sect; while Euclid, the Geometrician, who taught mathematics B. C. 300, is said, by Pappus and Proclus, to have been a native of Alexandria.

INVENTOR.—Myron was a Greek sculptor and flourished about 492 B. C. Cerinthus was born at Antioch of a Jewish family, and studied at Alexandria.

L. C. & H.—"Can a person believe in a Supreme Being, and not believe in the Immortality of the Soul?"

The belief in these two important truths is independent of each other—Both ideas transcending all objective experience, and depending mainly on a judgment "a priori," on an intuition. There is a possibility of the development, of a belief in the one existence without that of the other. The intuitive sentiment of the existence of a God, from internal evidence, that is the moral evidence of the existence of a supreme being, may be fanned and

enlivened to a full conviction, and receive an irresistible force from external evidence (the ontomological, cosmological, and physico-theological), while the belief in an immortality, in the same subject, may have continued dormant. On the other hand, the belief in an immortality, may grow into a conviction, either by intuition, or by analogy, that is from the general laws of progress and transitions observable around us—or thirdly, from actual, spiritual manifestations, which are testified to as facts by all nations and ages, against which aggregate testimony all scepticism weighs nothing, it resting merely on negative evidence, which is of no weight against the positive experience of those to whom these manifestations have (with or without sufficient reason) become a reality. A person may therefore be fully convinced of the existence of disembodied human spirits who formerly dwelt in the flesh, i. e. of the immortal nature of man's soul [though even an existence after death is yet no proof of an immortality; for the *post mortem* like the *ante mortem* existence may, after all, be but a limited one] without the belief in a God of whose existence the individual may not have received such forcible or striking proofs.

Should our inquirers desire this rather abstract reply treated more popularly, which would require considerable space, we will try to comply with their request at an early date.

Correspondents, observing the necessity of condensation, &c., may depend upon attention. Our arrangements are more systematized since we have added to our strength. Our friends in the interior must make their gleanings terse and to the point.

CURIOUS CASE OF CONSCIENCE.—A celebrated liquor importer in Boston recently had his pocket-book, containing a large sum of money, taken from his pocket while entering church. A few days subsequent he received the pocket-book through the post (postage unpaid) accompanied with a note, in which the writer stated that after spending all the money, he discovered to his utter horror that he been making use of funds obtained in the "infamous liquor traffic." He therefore returned the pocket-book, and would do the same by the money, should he be able again to lay hands on it.

From "Life in China"—By Rev. W. C. Milne.

The Jews in China.

In addition to the items given in the 13th 14th 23d and 24th numbers, Vol. 1, of the Gleaner, the following interesting account, which reaches us through the "Jewish Messenger," will prove interesting to the curious. We accompany the article by explanatory notes which we hope will not prove a superfluous addition:—

In all probability this sect took refuge here about the third century of the present era, but not later—coming from India across the northwestern boundary of China. At first they numbered seventy clans, but at present not more than one-tenth of this number exists, and of these seven families not above two hundred individuals survive. They are chiefly located in the center of Kaifung City, and in the vicinity of their synagogue. A few are shopkeepers; some are peasants; but the majority are sunk in poverty and misery, almost destitute of raiment and shelter—so poor, indeed, that some of the materials of the synagogue premises have been sold by the professors to supply the wants of their families. Still they retain their distinctness from the surrounding mass of Mahomedans and Pagans, although by the mere name of their religion. Originally they were called followers of the Tienchuh religion, that is, the Indian religion—Tienchuh being the Chinese name for India, from which country the sect is reported to have come. But instead of that appellation, they now go by the name Tiau-kin-kiau—cutting the sinew sect—because everything that we eat, mutton, beef, or fowl, must have the sinews taken out—a custom founded on Genesis, 32: 33, and universally adopted among the Jews. Circumcision is still practiced on males [not on the eighth day, but] within one month after birth. Of festivals, one is for "perambulating round the Scriptures;" this is the 24th of the seventh month, called *Tishri*—"Rejoicing of the Law," because on that day the reading of the Pentateuch, which is read through once a year, is completed. Their Sabbath is the European Saturday. They intermarry only among themselves, not with Pagans nor Mahomedans; nor is it permitted to marry two wives. They are forbidden to eat pork. In the observance of divine service they have to wash their bodies before entering the synagogue; and for this purpose on each side of the holy place there is a bath. During service they face the west, in the direction of Jerusalem, or, rather, as near that di-

rection as they know.* In the performance of sacred worship, the priest at one time used to wear a blue head-dress and blue shoes—hence the name by which Jews have gone in China, "the blue bonnet Moslems."†

The people are not permitted to enter the temple with their shoes on their feet; nor the women with napkins on their heads—the common head-dress among the Chinese females of Honan province. However, the expectation of the Messiah seems to have been entirely lost. The elder of the two Chinese Jews informed us that he remembered people talking of Hebrew teachers at Kaifung, who had died a little before he was born—about fifty years since. The rabbi was called "Mwanlah," that is Mullah. Besides him there are two officers, the one, "the sinew extractor," [the purger,] the other "the preacher of doctrines." At this time there seems none able to decipher Hebrew writings. Indeed, they have begun recently to amalgamate themselves with the myriad Pagans and Mahomedans in the vast population of Kaifung, which must amount at least to one million. Although the Jews must have entered China so early in the Christian era, it appears that their synagogue was not built here before the close of the 12th century, nearly 1,000 years after their entrance.‡ Jew-

* This custom of the Jews is founded on Daniel 6: 11, where the prophet states that he prayed daily, three times, with his face turned towards Jerusalem.

† The Chinese, from a mere superficial knowledge of the interior polity of the Jews, mistook them for Moslems, (Mahomedans). It was in this manner that the first Christians were by the Romans mistaken for Jews, not only by the common people but even by the learned. And this mistake had its serious consequences for the Christians; for, during and after the wars of the Jews with the Romans, the former, as may easily be imagined, were objects of general hatred to the latter, who had to purchase the conquest of Judea with such a loss of time and blood: and this hatred being transferred to the followers of Jesus, though they had not been partakers in the wars, frequently involved them in the troubles of the Jews.

‡ As with us, it is considered proper to worship bare-headed and shod, so all over the East, on the contrary, custom requires never to appear in temples shod, nor bare-headed in any decent company. It is owing to this oriental custom that the Jews, to this day, always appear in their synagogues and perform all religious ceremonies with their heads covered. We know of only one Jewish place of worship where it is left optional to the attendants to cover or uncover; and that is in the

ish professors used to call this building "The Temple of Yih-sze-lo-hi-ueh," in which, possibly, there is an attempt at expressing the name Israel phonetically; but the inscription at present over the door is "The true and pure Temple." According to the accounts brought by the Chinese investigators, the synagogue itself stands within a third inclosure. Here there is one large hall, eighty feet deep and forty feet wide, the roof of which is covered with green tiles. In this stands a seat—"Moses' seat"—about a foot above a wooden floor, where, on grand festive seasons, the rabbi [while there was one,] took his seat under a large red satin umbrella held over head, which is still preserved in the building. Here, too, was a cell for depositing "the twelve tablets containing Heaven's records," or the copies of Hebrew Scriptures already spoken of. [Gleaner, Vol. I, Nos 23, 24.—We have in those numbers given fac-similes of those writings.]

During their researches our messengers copied many inscriptions within the synagogue, and on its various pillars, some in Chinese, a few in Hebrew characters. I transcribe one or two of the latter from their journal, exactly as they are given by the transcribers themselves, without vouching for their accuracy or making any correction. Over a tablet in Chinese, similar to what is found in Mahomedan mosques or Buddhist temples; with the customary formula—"May his imperial majesty live for ever," &c.—there is this inscription: "Hear, O Israel! Jehovah,

Reform Synagogue at Berlin: there we saw occasionally, among the attendants, one or two heads covered with a skull cap. And this custom has such a hold among the people that the idea of a charge would appear most revolting. Considered in itself, we think, as in women, so in men, the more of the animal portions of the body are covered the better—and the hair is certainly an animal portion of the body.

To the Rev. Mr. Milne, whose mind has been, so to say, saturated from infancy with the idea of a Messiah as the most important existence in the universe, the ignorance of the Chinese Jews of such a personage must appear the consequence of oblivion—he, therefore, thinks the idea lost; but we think it more probable that the Jews of China never received it. From their name being by the natives called "Indians" (and such names go far), it appears that their first immigration to China was from India. From the arrangement of their temple and from their different customs, which are not those of the Jews of the last twenty centuries, but those of the first few ages of their settlement in Palestine, it appears that the ancestors of the Chinese Jews very early separated from the general body settled in India, and have heard nothing of those ideas which gained ground among the Jews in after ages; and finding no specific mention of a Messiah in Moses and the writings of former ages, the idea of a deliverer, though found in the prophets, never got hold among them; but to suppose it lost is, if our judgment and history do not deceive us, supposing too much; it had too strong a hold of the Jewish mind, after their acquaintance with the theology of Persia, to have been lost by any portion of the nation. From these facts, viz. that they have no knowledge of a Messiah, and their primitive customs, we may well suppose them to originate from a colony that had separated from the body of the nation at a very early date.—Perhaps the supposition that their ancestors separated from the Jewish nation at the first captivity, is more probable than that of Mr. Milne; otherwise we cannot account for this idea not having obtained among them; for had it ever obtained it never would have been forgotten. Nations obscure but never forget traditions.

§ Mr. Milne means the present structure, for it could not be supposed that they had no place of public meetings for a thousand years after their settlement.

our God, is one Jehovah. Blessed be the name of his glorious kingdom forever and ever." These sentences are repeated in another part. Close to the cell for containing the Scriptures we have this sentence: "Ineffable is his name, for Jehovah is the God of gods." Of the Chinese inscriptions, which are very numerous, the following couplet is singular: "The sacred Scriptures consist of fifty-three sections; these we recite by mouth, and meditate on, praying that the imperial sway may be firmly established." "The letters of the sacred alphabet are twenty-seven: these are taught in our households in hope that the interests of our country may prosper." In our common Hebrew Bibles, the Pentateuch is divided into fifty-four sections; but it appears that among Indian and Persian Jews their division gives only fifty-three. As to the number of Hebrew letters, by making the final forms of kaph, mem, nun, pe and tsaddi separate and distinct letters, the same Jews make up twenty-seven, instead of twenty-two, as usually given. From two long Chinese tablets outside the gateway of the synagogue, I make the following extracts, and with these conclude this notice of the peculiar people who have for 1500 years resided in the very centre of China, the unconscious witnesses of departed glory, and unknown treasurers of the oracles of God: "From the beginning of the world our first father Adam handed down the doctrine to Abraham; Abraham handed it down to Isaac; Isaac handed it down to Jacob; Jacob handed it down to the twelve patriarchs; and the twelve patriarchs handed it down to Moses; Moses handed it down to Aaron; Aaron handed it down to Joshua; and Joshua handed it down to Ezra, by whom the doctrines of the holy religion were first sent abroad, and the letters of the Jewish religion first made plain." * "The founder of this religion is Abraham, who is considered the first teacher of it. Then came Moses, who established the law and handed down the sacred writings. After his time, during the Han dynasty, this religion entered China." [The Han dynasty arose two centuries before, and endured two centuries after, the opening of the Christian era, so that the introduction of Judaism into China, must, according to this, have been between B. C. 200 and A. D. 200.] "Moses was intelligent from his birth, pure and disinterested, endowed with benevolence and righteousness, wisdom and virtue, all complete. He sought and obtain-

ed the sacred writings on the top of Sinai's Hill, where he fasted forty days and nights, repressing his carnal desires, refraining even from sleep, and spending his time in sincere devotion. The sacred writings (that is of the Pentateuch) amounting to fifty-three sections, were thus obtained. The contents are deep and mysterious, their promises calculated to influence men's good feelings, and their threatenings to repress their corrupt imaginations. The doctrines were again handed down to the time of the reformer of our religion, Ezra, whose descent was reckoned from the founder of our religion. Thus our religion has been handed down from one to another. It came originally from India. Those who introduced it, in obedience to God's commands, were seventy clans. (The names are given.)—About 1169 Yentoolah built the synagogue in Kaifung capital. But, as this temple required some one to look after its concerns, there were appointed certain men (who are named) themselves upright, intelligent, and able to admonish others. They had the title of Mwanlah, —Mullah—a name for priest among the Tartars. So that up to this time, (i. e. when the tablet was first written, A. D. 1489,) the sacred vestments, ceremonies, and music are all maintained according to the prescribed pattern. * * Yentoolah fixed the foundation and commenced the work, toward the completion of which all the Jewish families contributed. In this manner were provided the sacred implements and furniture, with the cells for depositing the sacred writings."

What Makes a Man.

A man never knows what he is capable of until he has tried his powers. There seems to be no bound to human capacity. Insight, energy, and will, produce astonishing results. How often modest talent, driven by circumstances to undertake some formidable looking work, has felt its own untried and hitherto unconscious powers, rising up to grapple and master it; and afterwards stood amazed at its own unexpected success!

Those circumstances, those people, enemies, friends, that provoke us to any noble or manly undertaking, are our greatest benefactors. — *Opposition and persecution do more for a man than any seemingly good fortune.* The sneers of critics develop the latent fire in the young poet. The anathemas of the angry church inflame the zeal of the reformer. Tyranny, threats, fagots, torture, raise up heroes and martyrs, who might otherwise have slept away slothful and thoughtless lives, never dreaming what splendid acts and words lay buried in their bosoms. And who knows but the wrongs of society are permitted by Heaven, because of the fine gold which is thus beaten out of the crude ore of humanity?

Here is a truth worth considering. Are you in poverty? have you suffered wrong? do circumstances oppose you? are you beset by enemies? Now is your time! Never lie there, depressed and melancholy. Spend no more days in idle whining. Up like a lion! Make no complaint but if difficulty fights you, roar your defiance. You know not what is in you. You are at school, that is your necessary discipline, poverty and pain are your masters—but use the powers God has given you, and you shall be master at last. Fear of failure is the most fruitful cause of failure. Stand firm upon the rock of your manhood, and in the end you shall not fail. What seems failure at first is

discipline. Accept the lesson; trust the grand result; up and up again, strike and strike again; and you shall always gain, whatever may be the fortunes of to-day or to-morrow's battle.—*Weekly Pacific.*

Coughs.—It is said that a small piece of resin dipped in the water which is placed in a vessel on a stove (not an open fire-place), will add a peculiar property to the atmosphere of the room, which will give great relief to persons troubled with a cough. The heat of the stove is sufficient to throw off the aroma of the resin, and gives the same relief that is afforded by the combustion, because the evaporation is more durable. The same resin may be used for weeks.

To CEMENT BROKEN CHINA OR GLASS.—Beat lime to the finest powder, and sift it through fine muslin; then tie some into a thin muslin, put on the edges of the broken china some white of egg; dust some quickly on the same and unite them exactly.

In cementing China and glass, first heat the portions, and when the cement is applied press them closely together, as the thinner the cement is, the more firmly it holds.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Programme of Exercises Hebrew Young Men's Literary Association.

For December. Lecture: "Religion, the only basis of good order and peace among men," by Dr. J. Eckman. Readings: "Thrilling Tales" by S. Solomons. Dialogue (original) "Blunders working well" by Cohn, Solomons, and Denney. Essay: (original) "Literary attainments" by A. Well. Essay: (original) Social intercourse, necessary to happiness, by Leon Levell. Readings: From Tupper's Philosophy, by J. Labatt. Readings: "Dante's Inferno" by S. Solomons.

January 2d. 1888. Essay (original) "The Past is no more" by S. Solomons. The key to the future by S. Solomons. The cornerstone to 1888.

Readings: Miscellaneous Selections by J. M. Raphael. Essay: Original "Men's destiny only attainable by social intercourse" by D. Cohn. Essay: Original "The pleasure of hope" by J. Godchaux. Recitation: "The Greeks" by A. Hoffman. Recitation: "The Frenchman" by L. Denney.

January 10th. Debate: "Are high prices of agricultural and mechanical produce beneficial to the world at large" Cohn } Levy
Solomons } Denney
Labatt } Hoffman

Readings: "Selections" by Raphael, Well and Ellis. Essay: "U. S. Speakers" by S. Levell.

January 17th. Essay: Original "Vivid portrayal of women's influence" by S. Solomons. Essay: Original "Remembrances" by Leon Levell. Essay: "Integrity the guide of life" by A. Well. Recitation: "Parents Care" by A. Hoffman. Recitation: Speech in Parliament by L. Labatt. Recitation: "Convictions" by Leon Denney.

January 24th. Debate: "Has the discovery of gold in California benefited the world at large?" Denney } Solomons
Hoffman } Cohn
Godchaux } Raphael

Poetical Essay: Original "The Housewife" by Heyman. Readings: "Selections" by E. Levy.

January 31st. Lecture: "Literary Culture" by a gentleman who has kindly volunteered. Recitation: "Speech in U. S. Senate" by Solomons. Recitation: "Foreign languages by Bernhard Simon.

At the last regular Meeting it was resolved, that the order of Exercises be published in the Weekly Gleaner, and that a copy of the same be furnished to each member residing in the Interior, with the request to forward to the Committee volunteer Essays which will be regularly read by the Secretary at the first Debate meeting, after the same shall have been received, and further notify the undersigned of the week, when a presence in the city will admit of their being placed on Debate during February and March.

E. Levy } Committee on
L. Strasser } Debates, Lectures &c.
H. Cohn }

San Francisco, November 5th 1887.

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Pacific Museum.

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PACIFIC MUSEUM.—We paid a visit to this popular

and instructive place of amusement a few evenings since,

and were astonished at the great improvement in every

department since our last visit. No depression here; hard

times are not felt inside these walls; for Adams, with the

true spirit of California enterprise, uses every means in his

power to add new features to his already large collection

of Animals &c. Indeed, he may well be styled the Barnum

of the Pacific, with this exception: that his first start in the

business was catching and taming Wild Animals in person,

at the imminent risk of his life, whereas Barnum commenced

with Tame Bears and Stuffed Allegators. If any man

in California is deserving of success, he is, as his whole

time for the last five years has been devoted to the build-

ing up of a Museum in this city which might equal any in

this world; and to see how far he has succeeded, it is only

necessary to visit the Museum and see the great variety

he has collected—Buffalo, Deer, Elk, Antelope; Bears of

all descriptions and sizes; the Sea Lion, Leopard and Seal

all in their native element; Birds of every variety; Snakes

of all sizes, from the Great Boa of Africa to the small but

poisonous Rattlesnake of California—together with a full

cabinet of Mineral Specimens and Antiquities from every

part of the State; and, not content with merely pleasing

the eye, he has a fine Band of Musicians constantly en-

gaged; and to add to the entertainment, he has secured

the services of Mons. ROLLA, a celebrated performer on the

Slack Wire, Balancing &c. &c. Mr. JAMES MELVILLE

and PUPIL are also engaged and perform nightly. These

alone are worth the price of admission, and, when taken in

connection with the other attractions of the Museum, can-

not fail to please. Indeed, we do not know a better place

to pass an evening than Adams' Pacific Museum, nor a

worthier man.

A FRIEND TO ENTERPRISE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Northern Assurance Company.

(ESTABLISHED 1836.)

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Capital, £1,250,760.

HEAD OFFICES:

LONDON.....No. 1 Moorgate Street.

ABERDEEN.....No. 3, King street.

BELFAST.....No. 42 Waring street.

DUNDEE.....No. 16 St. Andrew's Place.

EDINBURGH.....No. 23 St. Andrew's Place.

GLASGOW.....No. 19 St. Vincent Place.

THE 21ST ANNUAL MEETING OF THIS

Company was held on the 12th inst., when the follow-

ing results of the business for the year ending the 31st of

January last, were submitted to the proprietors and the

policy holders:

Fire Department.

Premiums for the year £91,306 3s. 6d; which, after pay-

ment of all losses and expenses, and provisions for all out-

standing claims, left to the credit of profit and loss, a net

balance of £14,572 15s. 6d.

Life Department.

Premiums of 514 new Policies issued during the

year.....£2,814 11 02

Renewal Premiums and Interest.....£8,148 7 01

Total Revenue for the year.....£267,962 13 03

Claims during the year.....14,966 6 10

Number of Policies current, 3986, for capital

sums amounting to.....£1,250,760 0s 0d

Financial Position.

Amount of Accumulated Funds.....£342,635 0s 0d

Revenue from all sources.....101,408 07 1

Dividend.

The directors having recommended that the dividend to

the shareholders should be continued at the former rate of

7 1/4 per cent., free of Income Tax, the same was adopted

accordingly.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY DURING THE PAST

FIVE YEARS.

dated June 16, 1887.

SMITH, BROTHERS & CO.,

Agents for California,

Corner California and Battery sts.,

The Weekly Gleaner.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 5618, (1858.)

Co-Partnership.

We have formed a connection with Seixas Solomons, by whose energy and business experience (not to mention other abilities) we shall be enabled to edit and publish both the *Weekly Gleaner* and *California Family Visitor* in a manner that will deserve and may command a reasonable share of support and patronage from his many friends at home—and abroad—We are also prepared to execute every description of "Job Printing" in proper style—at fair prices, and at the shortest notice—

Subscribers to the "Gleaner" will be entitled to a copy of the "Visitor" by paying Two Dollars per annum.

Mr. E. Levy is authorized to canvass for this paper.

Apocrypha.

In addition to the books accepted as canonical, there exist a number of others, Jewish and Christian writings, the acquaintance with which, undoubtedly, prove beneficial and interesting to our readers. And as they are but rarely added to our English, and never to the Hebrew Bibles, the publication of them (partly or wholly) with additional notes, will prove an acceptable item among the contents of the *Gleaner* and the *Visitor*. We introduce these writings to our readers with the following remarks:—

Under this name are comprised a number of books not admitted into the sacred canon, being either spurious, or at least not acknowledged to be divine. The word apocrypha is of Greek origin, and is either derived from the words *apo tes kruptes*, because the books in question were removed from the crypt, chest, or, or other receptacle in which the sacred books were deposited in the churches which were considered written by inspiration; or, more probably, from the verb *apokrupto*, to hide or conceal, because they were concealed from the generality of readers, their authority not being recognized by the church, and because they are books which are destitute of proper testimonials, their origin being obscure, their authors unknown, and their character suspected. The Roman Catholic Church, indeed, affirms that some of these books are divinely inspired; but the Protestant Churches account them merely human compositions and reject them on the following grounds:—

1. The compilers of the canon thought them to possess no authority whatever, either external or internal, to procure their admission into the canon. None of them are extant in Hebrew; all of them are in the Greek language, except the fourth book of Esdras, which is only extant in Latin. They were written, for the most part, by Alexandrian Jews, subsequently, to the time considered by the Jewish and Christian churches that, during which inspiration lasted; though before the promulgation of the New Testament writings, in which we find them frequently alluded to. They were never received as canonical by the Jewish Church; and Philo and Josephus, who flourished in the first century, nowhere mention them. The Talmud condemns the reading of a book written by the son of Sirach, which cannot mean that which is found among the Apocrypha, as that is a valuable book.

2. The apocryphal books were not admitted into the canon of Scripture, during

the first four centuries of the Christian church; they were never read in the Christian church, until the fourth century; when, as Jerome informs us, they were read "for example of life and instruction of manners; but were not applied to establish any doctrine." And contemporary writers state, that, although they were not approved as canonical or inspired writings, yet some of them, particularly Judith, Wisdom, and Ecclesiasticus, were allowed to be perused by catechumens. Augustine relates, that when the book of Wisdom, and other writings of the same class, were publicly read in the church, they were given to the readers, or inferior ecclesiastical officers, who read them in a lower place than those which were universally acknowledged to be canonical, which were read by the bishops and presbyters, in a more eminent and conspicuous manner. Even the Roman Catholic Church never ascribed to them the same authority as the Old and New Testament, until the last council of Trent, at its fourth session, presumed to place them all, (except the Prayer of Manasseh, and the third and fourth books of Esdras) in the same rank with the inspired writings of Moses and the prophets.

This is not the place to discuss the merit of the opinion of the compilers of the canon; but, indeed, we think their rejected books too valuable to be apocryphal (hidden). The historical portion will be found entertaining, and illustrative of many customs of ancient times; hence, interesting to all friends of the Bible and of Antiquity. But it is the moral contents of several of them, which we recommend alike to parents and children. Some of these books have not been without defenders among Jews and Gentiles in modern times. Among the Jews, Mr. Solomon Plessner (now of Posen) devoted his attention to them, and the pious Hartwig Wessely translated the book of Wisdom into the Hebrew, accompanied by his valuable commentary, published in seven folios. He strenuously maintains it to have been written by Solomon. And we sincerely think it an invaluable appendage to any Family Bible. Among Christians we refer the learned reader to Whiston's *Primitive Christianity* and Grabe's *Spicilegium*. The whole number of books fills about ninety-six pages printed in brevier letter in an large English octavo Bible before us, and 153 in a German Bible printed in small pica. We shall give only so much of them as we deem valuable, and worthy of being preserved in file in the family. By this method we reduce the bulk and increase the interest of what we give, and thus hope to meet the wishes of our readers.

Old Humphrey on Somebody and Nobody.

A few days ago I overheard a modest looking young woman, seemingly a respectable servant, speak the following words in giving an account of a lady whom she had known. "She used to take a deal of notice of me, which was very kind of her: why should she notice me at all, for I was nobody?"

Another person might not have thought this worthy any attention; but I, who am frequently taken with trifles, was not only struck, but also much pleased with the observation. It was the first time that I had heard the expression, and most likely it will be long before I shall hear it again. Thousands of people try to make themselves appear "somebody," but it is a very rare case to hear any human being acknowledge himself or herself to be "nobody."

It set me thinking, not only of others, but of myself; for I felt conscious, that though the young woman had thought herself to be "nobody," my proud and deceitful heart had persuaded me to consider myself "somebody," all my days.

How is it with you? Are you "somebody" or "nobody?" Can you say in sincerity to the Searcher of hearts, "Lord, my heart is not haughty, nor mine eyes lofty: neither do I exercise myself in great matters, or in things too high for me?" Psa. cxxxi. 1.

It is said that the trees and plants of the earth are continually striving for air and light; that they are constantly trying to get above one another. Do you not think it to be the same with mankind? Do you not think that this is the case with us all? If you feel guiltless of this, so does not Old Humphrey. He can call to mind many instances wherein he has tried to pass himself off for "somebody," but he cannot remember one in which he has willingly represented himself as "nobody."

"I am as good as he is, any day;" "She shall not hold up her head above me;" and, "We are company for our betters," are expressions common enough: but, I question, if we were to travel through all England, from Newcastle to the Isle of Wight, and from the South Foreland to the Land's End, whether we should hear one single human being advisedly confess that he was "nobody."

Pride is the ruin of one half of mankind. Even children, when they get together, boast of their fathers and mothers; and old men, with hoary hairs, speak with pride of the great things they have done, and the great people they have known: so that young and old wish to be thought "somebody."

There are in God's word a great number of precious promises to the humble, and a great number of awful threatenings to the proud. I will give you one of a sort, by way of sample. "Humble yourselves in the sight of the Lord, and he shall lift you up"—"Every one that is proud in heart is an abomination to the Lord; though hand join in hand, he shall not be unpunished." Now the promises are made to the "nobodies," and the threatenings to the "somebodies" of the world: have a care then to which class you belong.

You have heard of the rich man, who was so fond of fine clothes and good living: no doubt he thought himself "somebody," and made other people think so too; but what did it all come to? You have heard, too, of Lazarus, who was a "nobody," for he asked the crumbs only which fell from the rich man's table, and yet you know what became of him. It happened to them both exactly according to the texts that I have given you: the proud "somebody" was brought low, and punished "where the worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched," while the humble "nobody" was lifted up even to heaven.

Though the giant oaks and lofty cedars of the earth are laid low, yet do we lift up our heads like them, defying the storm. What a world of trouble, what a number of losses and crosses, what a succession of afflictions, are necessary, to convince us that we are "nobodies!" Indeed, Divine grace alone can effectually teach us true Christian humility.

David was taught this lesson, when reflecting on the vast and mighty works of creation. "When I consider thy heavens, the work of thy fingers, the moon and the stars which thou hast ordained, what is man, that thou art mindful of him, and the son of man that thou visitest him?" If David was a "nobody" when he reflected on God's creation, surely you and I ought to be "nobodies" when reflecting on his grace.

SUPERSTITION.—They that are against superstition often-times run into it the wrong side. If I wear all colors but black then I am superstitious in not wearing black.—Selden.

Bathing.

BATHING, CLEANLINESS, CARE OF THE SKIN, &c.—A person in sound health and strength may take a bath at any time, immediately after meals. * * * Cleanliness and attention to the health of the skin is most influential in preserving that of the nervous system, and contributing to mental and bodily comfort. * * * If a bath cannot be had at all places, soap and water may be obtained every where, and leaves no apology for neglecting the skin; or, as already mentioned, if the constitution be delicate, water and vinegar, or water and salt, used daily, form an excellent and safe means of cleansing and gently stimulating the skin:—to the invalid they are highly beneficial, when the nature of the indisposition does not render them improper. A rough, rather coarse, towel is a very useful auxiliary in such ablutions. Few of those who have steadiness enough to keep up the action of the skin by the above means, and to avoid strong exciting causes will ever suffer from colds, sore throats, or similar complaints; while, as a means of restoring health, they are often incalculably serviceable. If one tenth part of the persevering attention and labour bestowed to so much purpose in rubbing down and currying the skins of horses were bestowed by the human race in keeping themselves in good condition, and a little attention paid to diet and clothing, colds, nervous diseases and stomach complaints would cease to form so large an item in the catalogue of human miseries. Man studies the nature of other animals, and adapts his conduct to their constitution:—himself alone he continues ignorant of and neglects.

SUSPICION.—Always to think the worst, I have ever found to be the mark of a mean spirit and a base soul.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

First Hebrew Benevolent Society.

A Special Meeting of this Society will be held on Saturday next, 24th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Rooms of the Hebrew Young Men's Literary Association, El Dorado Building, corner Washington and Kearny streets. Every Member is particularly requested to attend. By order.

A. HOFFMAN, Sec.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. SIMON & CO.,

Importers and Jobbers

OF
Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods,
Fancy Goods, Hosiery, &c.,
No. 94 CALIFORNIA STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Jan 22-G8m

WM. MEYER & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Gentlemen's and Boys' Clothing,

No. 174 Clay Street.

(BETWEEN KEARNY AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.)

SAN FRANCISCO.

Jan 22-G4m

כשר גענוץ פֿעטס על פֿאך

GOOSE FAT.

LEOPOLD ENGLANDER, 92 California street, has imported direct from Germany an excellent quality of GOOSE FAT, which he sells at the moderate price of \$1 per pound.

Families and dealers in the city and country will be served with this favorite commodity on the shortest notice. Jan 22-G4

ALEXANDER & LEVY,

Paper Box Manufacturers,

82 Sacramento Street, (Rooms Nos. 3 & 5.)

All kinds of BOXES made to order and punctually executed, at the lowest prices.

Keeps constantly on hand an assortment of every description. Jan 22-G4V

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FALMOUTH, Jamaica.—The Trelawney, of the 8th Oct., gives a lengthy and highly eulogistic report of a lecture on gambling, delivered by Dr. Louis Ashenheim, son of Mr. J. Ashenheim, of Edinburgh. We give the following brief extract:

"Nor is this vice confined to the upper and fashionable circles, although the romance and the tragedies attending it are more calculated to arrest the attention. Among the lower orders, also, it has its votaries and victims. The scene may be different in appearance, but the infatuation is the same. The spacious saloons may be substituted by a low dingy room; the bright board of green cloth by a dirty deal table; the sparkling lights by the dull glare of flickering candles; the servile lackeys by blustering ruffians; and the forced courtesy by brutal rudeness—the catastrophe is the same."

The lecturer here wound up this portion of his subject by reciting, in a very affective manner, Mr. Henry Russell's singularly impassioned and affecting song of the Gambler's Wife. This was followed by some statistics of gambling, from which we glean that out of 7,000 suicides committed in London within a period of sixty years, no less than 296 were directly traceable to gambling, and no doubt many more, if the real truth had been known.

TURKEY.—Jassy.—In this city, the capital of Moldavia, the Jewish population was insulted on the day of the opening of the Divan (the Council of State) in the presence of the militia and the police. The representatives of the great European powers succeeded in protecting the Jewish population.

TUNIS.—The whole population of the territory under the Bey of Tunis amounts to about 2,000,000, among which there are about 150,000 Jews.

STRASBURG.—The assistant Mayor, M. Lipman, an Israelite had the honor to be one of the deputation from the municipality sent to invite the Emperor to pass through their town on his journey to Germany. The assistant Mayor had the honor of being invited to breakfast with his Majesty.

MULHAUSE, Alsace.—The prefect of the Haut Rhin having paid a visit to the Jewish Industrial School of the town, was so well pleased with it that, at his recommendation, the annual grant of 300f., made by the departmental council general, was raised to 1,000. In the same congregation the solemn confirmation of a number of boys and girls took place, of which the Lien D'Israel gives a most gratifying report. The hymns sung on the occasion were accompanied by a portable organ.

LOMBARDY.—We, some time ago, noticed an extraordinary trial in Lombardy, arising from charges made by a young Christian woman against a most respectable Jewish family at Badia, the female accusing the Israelite—Signor Ravenna—of having detained her, by force, in his house, which she had entered to make some trifling purchase; had secretly transferred her to other Jewish hands, by which she was tortured, and blood repeatedly drawn from her. She exhibited the scars of recent wounds, and her account was so artful that, for a time, it perplexed even the judges. At last, however, the falsehood of the accusation was clearly established. Signor Ravenna was honorably acquitted, and the accuser condemned to six years' imprisonment. There, however, remained one point unexplained, which the court, hitherto, was unable to unravel. The female must have required the assistance of fellow-conspirators, as whose tool and dupe she acted. Who were they? On being interrogated on the matter, she so often prevaricated, and so often contradicted herself, that no clue could be found from her depositions. There is now, however, a well-founded hope that this mystery, too, will be solved. A connection between the prisoner and a family owing a grudge to Signor Ravenna has been

traced, and there is a presumption that two individuals—a veterinary surgeon and a priest were at the bottom of the conspiracy. The matter is now being investigated. The grudge to the Jew arose from the necessity under which he was, as collector of taxes, to take proceedings against a lady who refused to pay.—*Jewish Chronicle*.

LOCAL MATTERS.

SINCE August, 1857, 248 new patients have been treated at the State Insane Asylum.—Jan. 1, there were 118 new cases, therein, of which 32 were females.

A copper and silver mine has been discovered near Mud Springs, El Dorado county, the ore containing 20 per cent. of silver.

The owners of the Cardinell claim, near Tuttletown, have found another quartz vein, rivaling anything previously seen for richness. The lode is nearly seven feet in width, with the gold plainly to be seen from side to side. Specimens are found yielding over \$75 to the pound.

A quartz lode of immense value has been discovered between Jackson and Volcano, in Amador county.

Mr. Oppenheim was robbed of \$500 while walking through Pine street, at Red Bluffs.—He was knocked down, and his head cut in several places.

The German Hospital, (new) on Brannan street, costs \$13,145. There remains unpaid \$4,000.

The interesting publication of the "Giant Judge," by Dr. Scott, is commented on by *Le Phare* and other papers.

The weather in this city has been unusually fine. In the interior, we learn, it has been cold.

The two last steamers have conveyed East about 300 passengers.

The members of the State Legislature are energetically working for the good of the State, the result of which will be judicious bills passed, economy in expenditure, and a relief from the embarrassment that has so materially injured her. The members, at the close of their first week's session, were agreeably surprised at being paid in coin.

A serious affray occurred at Suva City, between Dr. Dean, Mr. Gaines and Mr. Bacey, which resulted in the death of Gaines. Dean is badly wounded.

There will be four eclipses during 1858, two each, of the sun and moon. Total eclipse of the sun Sept. 7th.

The amount of treasure shipped on the 20th was about \$1,900,000.

The New City Directory.

We gratefully acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the new Directory of the City of San Francisco, compiled by Mr. Henry G. Langley. The book, independently of the addresses, contains a great deal of various and useful information relative to our city which renders it valuable, not only to the merchant, but to every inhabitant of San Francisco; and, considering the amount of labor required to collect and arrange the material, and the use and credit the book is to our city, it ought to meet with every encouragement from even those whose business vocations do not necessarily call for such a publication. The historical and statistical *addimenta* recommend it as a useful reference for every family.

STANDING ARMIES.—The first standing army of modern times was established by Charles VII, of France, in 1445. Previous to that time the king had depended upon his nobles for contingents in time of war. A standing army was first established in England in 1638, by Charles I, but it was declared illegal, as well as the organization of the Royal Guards, in 1679. The first permanent band instituted in England was the Yeomen of the Guards, established in 1486.

Advice to Parents.

BY LORD BURGHLEY.

"Bring thy children up in learning and obedience, yet without outward austerity. Praise them openly, reprehend them secretly. Give them good countenance, and convenient maintenance, according to the ability; otherwise thy life will seem their bondage, and what portion thou shalt leave them at thy death they will thank death for it and not thee. And I am persuaded that the foolish indulgence of some parents, and the over-stern carriage of others, causeth more men and women to take to evil courses than their own vicious inclinations. Marry thy daughters in time lest they marry themselves." As to the sons, Lord Burghley disapproves of sending them to travel, at least he would not have them cross the Alps: he says, "If by travel they get a few broken languages, that shall profit them nothing more than to have one meat served in divers dishes." In point of fact, however, travel is good, or evil, or neither according to the degree in which the traveler has been previously prepared to turn to good account, or bad account, or no account at all, the opportunities which travel offers. Lord Burghley then expresses a strong opinion against training up sons to a warlike profession; and adds, on this point, "It is a science no longer in request than use; for soldiers in peace are like chimneys in summer."

Arabic Proverbs.

1. Sometimes the tongue cuts off the head.
2. The provisions suffer when the cat and mouse live on good terms.
3. If you are so unhappy as to have a foolish friend, be yourself wise.
4. When you pass through the country of the one-eyed, make yourself one-eyed.
5. Shave your own chin when the beard of your son is grown.
6. If your friend be honey, do not eat him altogether.
7. When there are many captains, the ship sinks.
8. If one cannot master the whole, yet do not forsake the whole.
9. When things tire you at the head, take them by the foot.
10. When you have spoken the word, it reigns over you; but while it is not yet spoken, you reign over it.
11. When you are an anvil, have patience; when you are a hammer, beat straight.
12. When the counsellor grows rusty, the counsel will be polished. Wisdom rests with the aged.
13. Time will teach him that has no teacher.
14. He that passes through onions, or their peel, will smell of them.
15. He who cannot understand at a glance will not understand by much explanation.
16. He who makes himself bran, the fowls will scrape him.
17. Sucking becomes bitterness by weaning.
18. He that sleeps without supper, gets up without debt.
19. Though the will be idle, yet be you not idle.
20. He that builds a mineret, and destroys a city.
21. He has sold the vineyard and bought a wine press.

22. The fig-tree looking on the fig-tree will be made fruitful.

23. Three things evince the character of mind,—books, presents, messengers.

24. Borrowed dresses give no warmth.

25. He is warm towards his friend only to burn him.

TO GET RID OF A BAD SMELL IN A ROOM NEWLY PAINTED.—Place a vessel full of lighted charr coal in the middle of the room, and throw on it two or three handfuls of juniper berries: shut the windows, the chimney, and the doors close; twenty-four hours afterwards the room may be opened, when it will be found that the sickly unwholesome smell will be entirely gone. The smoke of the juniper berry possesses this advantage, that should any things be left in the room, such as tapestry, &c., none of it will be spoiled.

COATS OF ARMS.—Coats of arms came into vogue in the reign of Richard I, of England, and became hereditary in families about the year 1292. They took their rise from the knights painting their banners with different figures to distinguish them in the crusades.

REMOVAL.

Elias Woolf,

CHIEF CLERK

Has removed from Pine street to 238 Stockton street east side, one door from Washington. He will be happy to attend on those who may please to honor him with their confidence.

TO OUR FRIENDS

IN
The Country, and in the
Atlantic States.

THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

Corner of Sansome and Commercial Streets.
This Splendid Hotel has now been opened by Messrs. Regensburger and Stern.
It is not a matter of indifference where we put up on our arrival to this State, and City.
That the St. Nicholas Hotel can be recommended in every respect individually, and Families, will not be doubted by all those who know the present Proprietors, St. Nicholas Hotel,
Cor. Sansome and Commercial Sts.

IMPORTANT

—TO—

California, Oregon and
Washington Territories,
SANDWICH ISLANDS AND
MEXICO.

EVERY MERCHANT from any of the above countries will find it their interest to call, examine and purchase from our

IMMENSE STOCK.

All our Goods are of our own Importation.

HUGHES & WALLACE,

White Goods.

HUGHES & WALLACE,

Embroideries.

HUGHES & WALLACE,

Laces, Edgings.

HUGHES & WALLACE,

Hosiery, Gloves.

HUGHES & WALLACE,

Furnishing Goods.

HUGHES & WALLACE,

Millinery Goods.

HUGHES & WALLACE,

Ribbons.

HUGHES & WALLACE,

Flowers, Feathers.

HUGHES & WALLACE,

Yankee Notions.

HUGHES & WALLACE,

Perfumery.

HUGHES & WALLACE,

Shirts, Collars, etc.

Agents for—

J. J. Clark's Sewing Cotton;

Marshall's Linen Thread.

105 AND 107

Sacramento street,

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PAINTS,
Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes,
BRUSHES, &c. &c.

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LOWEST MARKET RATES.

OLIVER & BUCKLEY,
86 & 88 Washington Street, and 87 & 89
Oregon Street.

**ELTON R. SMILIE, M. D.**
DENTIST

Having returned to the city, will resume the practice of his profession, at his office, 161 Montgomery street opposite Montgomery Block.

Ophir Lodge, No. 21, I. O. B.

Meets every Wednesday Evening, at 7 o'clock, at Temperance Hall, Washington street. Members of the Order are invited to attend.

H. HEZOG, Secretary.

DAGUERREAN GALLERY,

Corner Washington and Dupont streets,

PRICES TO SUIT.

MR. HENRY BUSH, since his several years residence on this city, gained and secured the custom and confidence of not only his countrymen, the German portion of our inhabitants, but of the public at large, by his ability and skill in rendering the most striking likenesses in different styles and sizes.

His prices, from the moderate sum of \$1 up to \$25, renders it within the reach of almost every body to have a good likeness taken for his gratification here, or agreeably to surprise a loving friend in the Atlantic States, or in Europe.

ADELSORFER BROTHERS

IMPORTERS OF

FANCY GOODS.

CUTLERY, PLAYING CARDS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.

No. 2 Custom House Block.

Corner of Sansome and Sacramento streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

ADELSORFER BROTHERS receive regular shipments of FANCY GOODS, from Europe and New York, and sell at the very lowest prices.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

Hosiery, Accordions, Perfumery, Playing Cards, Looking Glasses, Combs, Brushes, Porte Monnaies, &c.

Together with a complete assortment of Yankee Notions.

NEW GROCERY.

Please oblige me with a call!

J. SALOMONSON

has opened a

FAMILY GROCERY,

Provisions, Wines and Liquors.

Corner of Dupont St. and Harlan Place,

(between Bush and Sutter Streets.)

Desirous of securing the custom of his numerous acquaintances, he will do every thing in his power, to merit their confidence.

Goods will be forwarded to any part of the city, on the shortest notice.

Pacific Mail Steam Ship Co.'s Line.

-TO-

PANAMA

Connecting, by way of the Panama Railroad, with the Steamers of the U. S. Mail Steamship Company at Aspinwall.



For New York and New Orleans.

DEPARTURE FROM VALLEJO ST. WHARF.

The Splendid Steamship

GOLDEN AGE,

Commodore WATKINS, ... Commander.

Will leave Folsom street Wharf, with the United States Mail, Passengers and Treasure.

January 20, 1858, at 9 A. M.

PUNCTUALLY—

A choice of berths on the Atlantic steamers is secured by the early purchase of Tickets in San Francisco.

For freight or passage, apply to

FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,

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a 28

CROCKERY

R. KRAMBACH,

IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

CROCKERY,

Glassware, Plated and Britannia Ware,

CUTLERY, LAMPS, ETC.,

No. 140 Clay Street,

Between Montgomery and Sansome, opposite Leidesdorff Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

GENUINE MEERCHAUM**PIPES,****A. WASSERMANN CO.**

No. 88 SACRAMENTO ST. Up Stairs.

IMPORTERS of German and French

DRY & FANCY GOODS, CIGARS

GENUINE AND IMITATION

MEERCHAUM PIPES, ETC. ETC. ETC

BOOTS AND SHOES.**Sign of the Mammoth Boot.****M. GUERIN,**

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Ladies', Misses', Gents', Boys' and Childrens'

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS,

North-West Corner of Battery and Commercial

Street, San Francisco.

A full supply of Benkert & Conrad's Philadelphia Boots, Shoes and Gaiters.

ST. LOSKY, LEVY & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF THESE

Cheapest Brands

Havana Cigars,

And Sole Agents for the sale, in California, of

La Floride Cabanas, Partagas y Ca Havana.

109 California Street,

Next door to Alsop & Co.

DR. G. H. HOIT,

MEDICAL OFFICE,

137 Corner Dupont and Pacific streets—entrance on Dupont.

MORIZET

Maltese Cross Champagne.

J. C. MORIZET, REIMS.

H. A. COBB, AGENT, San Francisco.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Agent for the proprietors, Messrs. De St. Margaux & Co., Rheims, France, has just received an invoice of the above celebrated Wine, and will continue, from this time, to receive the same by every arrival from France.

H. A. COBB
No. 100 and 102 Montgomery Street.

New Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, BY THE ARRIVAL OF EVERY STEAMER AND CLIPPER.

Offered at the Lowest Market Prices, to which I invite the attention of City and Country Merchants.

F. HENDERSON, No. 61 SACRAMENTO

Street, San Francisco, has for sale the following New

Assorted Prints—new styles; assorted Blankets;

Berth and Bed Blankets; "York Mills" Cottons;

Blue Denim—assorted; Linen Check and Hickory Shirts;

"Ashland," "Washington" and "Howard" Duck;

White and colored Marseilles Quilts; Brown Drill;

Brown Sheetting; assorted colors Flannel;

Ballard Vale White Flannel; Bleached and Slate Drills;

Bed Ticking—assorted; Bleached Shirtings—assorted;

"Allendale" Sheettings—assorted widths

Fine Brown Shirtings; Gray Twilled Flannel.

Orders for the Country supplied. ap3

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN.**R. H. VANCE;**

Has, by the superiority of his Daguerreotypes and Ambro-

types, received

THE FIRST PREMIUM

Awarded by the State Fair of 1856, being the

THIRD TIME

RECEIVED AGAINST ALL

COMPETITORS,

Corner of Sacramento and Montgomery Streets.

To those who wish something new and beautiful, we have purchased the Patent Right for cutting

AMBROTYPES

for this State, and is now prepared to take them in a style unequalled in the United States, of any size, from the smallest miniature to life-size.

I hereby denounce all Pictures taken on glass, in this City or State, and called Ambrotypes, as "bogus," and a fraud upon the public, being a miserable imitation of the genuine article.

PHOTOGRAPHS!

We are now executing the finest PHOTOGRAPHS,

"BOTH PLAIN AND COLORED," ever taken in the State.

Photographic Views of Buildings, Machinery, &c. &c., taken at the shortest notice, and in a superior manner.

If you want a good picture, go VANCE'S corner of

Sacramento and Montgomery streets. Feb 20

STAMPS.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHES should be Marked—Men's

clothes should be marked—Women's clothes should be

marked—Girl's clothes should be marked—Every-body's

clothes should be marked

NOISY CARRIER, 122 Long-wharf.

Has a nice assortment, all with Roman letters. Je 26

INSURANCE.

Monarch Fire Insurance Company.
ESTABLISHED IN 1836—EMPOWERED BY
ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital and Surplus Fund, \$3,000,000

Special Fund, invested in this country \$150,000.

Head Office: Adelaide Place and 28 Regent st., London.

Office in San Francisco, 126 California st., near Leidesdorff.

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Policies issued and losses promptly settled at this Agency.

ap3 W. L. BOOKER, Agent for California.

Imperial Fire and Life Insurance Co.
OF LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1806. CAPITAL, \$3,000,000.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RECEIVED

permission to issue Policies insuring detached frame

buildings, and their furniture, are now prepared to receive

applications for the same.

Brick Buildings, and Merchandise stored in them, or Mer-

chandise stored afloat, insured against fire on the most

moderate terms.

Also, Life Insurance for a period of years, or the whole

term of life.

FALKNER, BELL & CO., Agents,

ap3 128 California street.

Fire and Marine Insurance Agency,

No. 106 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

J. P. HAVEN & W. B. JOHNSTON,

AGENTS FOR THE

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY.—Capital, \$10,000,000.

MERCANTILE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

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J. P. HAVEN,

Proctor and Advocate in Admiralty.

ADJUSTER OF AVERAGES.

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MISCELLANEOUS.**CARL PRECHT,**

Dr. Med. Chir. and Accoucheur.

Office hours from 7 to 11 o'clock, A. M.

223 Dupont street, near to Washington.

Je 10

DR. T. REGENSBURGER,

PHYSICIANS AND URGEON.

NO. 224 STOCKTON STREET,

Between Clay and Washington streets,

San Francisco.

JOSEPH KIRNAN,

(Having purchased the well-known and popular Saloon of

NICKERSON & LOVETT,

Cor. Merchant and Montgomery sts.

HAS, AFTER MAKING SOME DESIRABLE alter-

ations, RE-OPENED the above Saloon, where his

friends and the public will find him prepared to supply his

Customers with the best Wines, Liquors, &c. Also, all the

Beverages of the season, at reduced prices.

It is the determination of the proprietor to keep a House

that cannot be excelled, as to its business arrangements and

the character of the articles offered to its guests. By those

who know his long experience in the best Saloons, no as-

surances will be required. To all others, he simply says—

CALL AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

Je 31—11

M. ELGUTTER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

FANCY DRY GOODS,

No. 111, Sacramento street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

DR. H. AUSTIN,

SURGEON **DENTIST,**

182 WASHINGTON STREET,

Prices greatly reduced.

ADVICE GRATIS.

J. H. WIDBER & Co.,

APOTHECARIES,

VERANDAH DRUG STORE,

Corner of Kearny and Washington Streets, San Francisco

DRY GOODS.

L. DINKELSPIEL.

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SIMON & DINKELSPIEL,

Importers and Jobbers of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

HOSIERY, &c. &c.

No. 79 California Street,

Corner of Battery and California Streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

LANG & SPORBORG,

Importers and Jobbers of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Hosiery, &c.,

No. 5, Custom House Block.

SAN FRANCISCO.

ap24 Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

HEBREW SCHOOL.

INVITATION TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

THE SCHOOL for the Moral and Religious

Instruction of our Children, under the su-

perintendence of Dr. ECKMAN, is open for chil-

dren of both sexes. It is kept at

No. 133 Clay Street, (2d story.)

SCHOOL HOURS:

SATURDAY and SUNDAY, at 10 A. M.

The School is free to all. Only those who

are able are expected to pay a moderate charge.

BANKING.

**WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
EXPRESS
AND
BANKING COMPANY,**

OFFICE, Northwest Corner of Montgomery and California Streets, San Francisco.

CAPITAL, \$600,000.

SEND, DAILY, TO ALL PARTS OF CALIFORNIA—
WEEKLY—To Crescent City, Oregon, and the Southern Coast—

SEMI-MONTHLY—To the Atlantic States, in charge of Special Messengers, by the Panama and Nicaragua Steamers, connecting in New York with the AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., West and Canada West. UNITED EXPRESS CO., East and West. HAWAIIAN EXPRESS CO., North and Canada East. NATIONAL EXPRESS CO., North and Canada East. AMERICAN EUROPEAN EXPRESS & EXCHANGE COMPANY, England, Germany and France.

EXCHANGE

On all the Principal Cities in the United States and Canada.

COLLECTIONS MADE

And General Express Business promptly attended to. LOUIS MCLEANE, J., General Agent for California. G. W. BELL, Superintendent Banking Department. SAMUEL KNIGHT, Superintendent Express Department.

**KELLOGG & HUBERT,
MELTERS,
ASSAYERS AND COINERS,
No. 104 Montgomery Street,
NEAR THE CORNER OF CALIFORNIA.
ORES, METALS AND MINERAL WATERS
ANALYZED.**

All Business Entrusted to their Care will be Despatched with Promptitude.

THE UNDERSIGNED, BANKERS AND Bullion Dealers in the City of New York, have received large amounts of Gold Bars bearing the stamp of "Kellogg & Hubert" and "Kellogg & Hubert" of San Francisco, California, and cheerfully recommend their stamp for COUNTERFEITNESS, having tested their Assays thoroughly, both in the American and European Mints.

VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL,
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BEEBE & CO.,
B. BEREND & CO.,
AUG. BELMONT,
SCHUCHARD & GEBHARD.

New York, August, 1886.

M'KEE & Co.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

and in all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

PORTLAND, O. T.

BANKIN & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

HATS!!

Made to Measure

GENTLEMEN WHO WISH TO IMPROVE their appearance, to have their hats fit them conveniently, and to last them longer than usual, ought to get them MADE TO MEASURE, else they rarely can be accommodated with these requirements.

**BOYSEN & BROTHERS,
HATTERS,**

No. 159 Kearny street,

(Between Clay and Commercial streets.)

Are ready to suit customers by their own manufacture with all sorts and shapes of hats made to measure at the shortest notice.

AT THE USUAL PRICES.

**J. C. MEUSSDORFFER,
MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER**

HATS AND CAPS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

No. 165 Commercial Street.

Below Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO. Our Stock contains always the latest European and American styles. Any kind of Hats (both Fur and Silk) made to order. feb13-3m

J. T. PIDWELL,

Wholesale and Retail
FURNITURE DEALER,
No. 140, North side of Washington street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Bedding, Mattresses, Palliasses, Feather and Hair Bolsters, Pillows, etc.

Orders from Country Dealers and others, particularly attended to. feb4

AUCTION HOUSES.

**AARON VAN VLECK,
AUCTIONEER,**

SALESROOM—Fireproof Building, 61 and 63 California street, near Front.

Sale Days—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

T. J. L. SMILEY,

GEO. W. SMILEY.

SMILEY BROTHERS & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SALESROOM—S. W. corner of Sacramento and Sansome streets.

SALE DAYS.

MONDAYS—Regular Catalogue Sales (in second story salesroom) of FRENCH GOODS, SILKS, EMBROIDERIES, STAPLE DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, &c.

WEDNESDAYS—Regular Catalogue Sales of BOOTS, BROGANS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, SATURDAYS, BLANKETS.

H. M. NEWHALL,

E. W. BDDY.

NEWHALL & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS.

SALESROOM—Fire-Proof Brick Building corner of Sacramento and Battery Streets.

REGULAR SALE DAYS—Mondays and Thursdays.

Regular Sales by Catalogue,

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS,
LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S
SHOES,

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, CUT-
LERY, FANCY GOODS, &c.

R. D. W. DAVIS & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

SALE DAYS—TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.
At 10 o'clock, A. M.

THE UNDERSIGNED having taken the Fireproof Brick Store on the southwest corner of California and Sansome streets, will continue the Auction and Commission Business, under the name and style of R. D. W. DAVIS & CO. Gratefully acknowledging the favors heretofore extended to him, he respectfully solicits a share of patronage.

ROBERT JOSEPHI,

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE

DEALER IN—

WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, GOLD PENS,
CLOCKS, WATCH MATERIALS, TOOLS,
GLASSES, &c. &c.
171 Washington Street.

Between Montgomery and Kearny streets, (up stairs,) SAN FRANCISCO

Having just received, direct from the Manufacturers, a large assortment of Goods, of the latest styles and patterns in the above line.

I HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
and am in regular receipt of a full and complete Assortment of Goods adapted to the CALIFORNIA TRADE.

To the Trade, and Dealers in the Interior, I would say, your orders will receive prompt and careful attention.

GIVE ME A CALL.

ROBERT JOSEPHI.

N. B.—No business connection with J. S. Josephi. oct-2-3m

JAMES HAYES,

MANUFACTURER

AND

DEALER,

IN

MARBLE

Grave Stones.

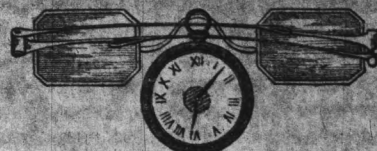


MARBLE MONUMENT.

Chimney, Table & Counter Tops.
No. 143 CALIFORNIA STREET.

Hebrew Inscriptions executed with precision, and neatness. All work done in the best manner, at the lowest prices.

JEWELRY.



JEWELRY.

**H. M. LEWIS,
WATCH MAKER
AND
MANUFACTURING JEWELER,
(THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN CALIFORNIA.)**

IMPORTER OF

**Fine Watches and Jewelry,
Diamonds, &c.**

Parties requiring a FINE WATCH or JEWELRY, will do well by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere, as I am selling 30 per cent. cheaper than any other house in California, and all my Goods are WARRANTED. Just received, several Large Invoices of Jewelry, comprising some of the finest sets in California. Remember the number, 189 CLAY STREET. feb13-tr

ISAAC S. JOSEPHI,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer

IN

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

DIAMONDS,

GOLD PENS,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

Clocks, Tools, Watch Materials,

Glasses, Fancy Goods, etc.,

177, WASHINGTON STREET.

San Francisco. feb12

**M. M. LEWIS,
Pioneer
WATCH & JEWELRY STORE,
No. 183 CLAY STREET**

HAS a large and desirable assortment of every description of JEWELRY, WATCHES, of the best manufacturers, QUARTZ JEWELRY and DIAMOND WORK, at most reasonable prices.

Diamond and Specimen Work manufactured to order, by skillful workmen.

No connection with any other house.

Don't forget the number, 183 CLAY STREET, between Montgomery and Kearny sts., opposite Court Block. may28

**JOHN W. TUCKER,
IMPORTER OF AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN**

**WATCHES, DIAMONDS,
SILVER WARE.**

Jewelry and Silver Plated Ware.

QUARTZ WORK OF ALL KINDS ON HAND.

Watches repaired with care and warranted.

No. 125 Montgomery Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Persons in the Interior desirous of purchasing articles of Jewelry, by forwarding a description, accompanied by the cash, can obtain them, and depend on their being of the best quality, and selected with care; and there is little doubt that this mode will prove as satisfactory to the purchasers as if the articles had been selected under their own supervision. feb13

**BRAVERMAN & LEVY,
WATCH & MAKERS,**

**AND
JEWELERS,**

No. 167 Washington Street,

HAVE Constantly on hand a large and

beautiful assortment of

FINE WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

QUARTZ WORK, ETC.

In Silver Ware,

We always keep a well selected stock of such articles as Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons; silver candlesticks; silver cake baskets, Silver waiters, silver castors, silver cups, silver napkin rings, &c. &c.

Also—Silver Plated Ware, which we offer for sale at very low prices. mh6tf

AUG. J. SAULMAN.

F. L. LAUNSTEIN.

SAULMAN'S

— COFFEE SALOON, —

GERMAN BAKERY, AND CONFECTIONARY,

Armory Hall Building,

No. 128 Montgomery Street, corner of Sacramento,

SAN FRANCISCO.

AGENCY FOR RUSSIAN CAVIAR. feb1

DVERTISFMENTS.

**Goldsmith House,
No. 109 Sacramento Street,**

Goldsmith & Stern, Proprietors.

TRAVELERS and FAMILIES will find this House one of the most desirable, as it is centrally located. The Tables are always supplied with the best the market affords, and the Proprietors will spare no pains to make it one of the most comfortable Hotels in the city. feb13-tr

NEW YORK HOTEL,

CORNER OF
Battery and Commercial Streets
SAN FRANCISCO.

BACHMAN & ELSASSER,

PROPRIETORS.

BARRY & PATTEN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

WINES AND LIQUORS,

161 and 118 Montgomery Street.

San Francisco. m6-3m

Strictly

ALEXANDER'S PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE,

No. 14, Sansome street, opposite the Rascalle House.

THE PROPRIETOR begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has recently opened the above House, formerly kept by Mr. Goldsmith. The House has undergone a thorough renovation, and no pains will be spared to make it a comfortable Home to those who will favor him with their patronage.

Mr. A. being too well known among the commercial community, there is no need for any comment as regards the table. feb13

KOSHER MEAT.

Y. ABRAHAM,

BUTCHER.

Jackson st., between Kearny and Dupont.

In the Old Pennsylvania Engine House.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Recommends to his former Customers and the public his

assortment of PRIME MEAT.

Orders forwarded to any part of the City with the greatest punctuality. feb13

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The MEAT properly killed and inspected is to be

had only at the following places:—

LEVI & WOLFE

Y. ABRAHAM,

M. BROK

I. GOLDMITH.

San Francisco. feb19

DENTISTRY.

A Card.

Parties who wish to save their teeth or to have new ones inserted, are politely requested to call on Dr. Burbank, second floor of the Express Building, corner of Montgomery and California streets. Dr. B. is prepared to undertake any mechanical or medical operation relative to dentistry. Teeth are extracted, plugged, and whole sets made to order. Ladies and gentlemen whom this Card may interest, may satisfy themselves as to the dental skill of Dr. B., by inspecting specimens of his work. ap10

C. C. KNOWLES,

DENTIST,

AND

Manufacturer of Mineral Teeth,

—AND—

Block Work,

Has removed to No. 166 Clay Street.

SAN FRANCISCO

Business hours from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

A Loan of \$2000.

THE SUM OF TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS is to be disposed of as a loan on good security. Parties whom this may interest, may apply to B. ASHIM, 118 Sacramento street. feb24

GODCHAUX BROTHERS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS

Embroideries, Laces, Trimmings,

Ribbons, Cloaks, Etc. Etc.

No. 81 California St.,

One door from the Corner of Battery,

A. GODCHAUX, } SAN FRANCISCO.

J. GODCHAUX, }

THE FAMILY.

School Notice.

We are prepared again to devote a third day for religious instruction of our children, viz Wednesday from 3 1/2 P. M. The Children are invited to attend. The hours now are Saturday and Sunday from 10 A. M. Tuesday from 3 1/2 P. M.

From the German.

Via Crucis Via Lucis.

Through Night to day!
And when the solemn fold
Of darkness wraps creation all;
Trust on! trust on!
For sunrise bright and bold
Shall break and burst the midnight pall.

Through Death to Life!
Aye, through this vale of tears
The thorny path of being hurl'd.

High, high above,
We reach Heaven's wedding-feast—
The joy, the gladness of a better world.

Through Storm to Calm!
And when through earth and sky
The wind-god drives his thundering wheel
Trust on! trust on!
For sweet and gentle calm
Shall o'er the wildest tempest steal.

Through Frost to Spring!
And when the northern blast
Shall freeze the very marrow of the earth,
Trust on! trust on!
For through the ice-bound sod
Spring's breezes give sweet flowers birth.

Through War to Peace!
And when, mid bristling spears,
A thousand deaths beset thee near,
Trust on! trust on!
For close on slaughter's din
Flow songs of Peace and Freedom's cheer.

Through Sweat to Sleep!
And when the mid-day sun
Wears thee and wastes with sultry heat,
Trust on! trust on!
Soon blows the evening wind
To rock and soothe thy slumber sweet.

Through Ordeal to Cure!
And when the ill of life
Like demons haunt thy weary bed,
Trust on! trust on!
Soon shall 'mid direst griefs,
The peace of God be o'er thee spread.

Through Wee to Joy!
Weep at thou at morning-tide?
And still to tears at midnight given?
Trust on! trust on!
Trust to thy Father's care,
Who keepeth constant watch in Heaven!

(Bristol Mercury.)

The Natives of the Mine.

"I cannot understand your doctrine," said one of the reasoners of this world to a religious friend. "You say that sin is a heavy burden, a sore disease, a cruel slavery; you describe it by all the epithets and emblems of wretchedness; and yet, according to your own representations, mankind, so far from regarding it as an evil, cling to it with the greatest fondness, and resist every effort to rescue them from its power. Where is the consistency of this? The man who staggers beneath his load knows perfectly the nature of his distress, and wishes it removed. The sick man groans under his distemper, and seeks a cure: the slave abhors his stripes and bondage, and sighs for freedom. But the sinner, according to your doctrine, is the victim of continual disquietude and misery, yet unwilling to be relieved, and even ignorant of his own wretchedness. How can these things be?"

"Do you see that distant chain of mount-

ains?" replied his friend. "From the highest of those summits you look down upon a country of singular fruitfulness and beauty. The craggy uplands crowned with waving forests, the sunny slopes of pasturage and cornfields, the valleys sprinkled with woodland cottages and farms, the stately cities shining in the golden light of the evening, the pleasing towns and villages with rural landscapes interspersed, from a most enchanting prospect, which for variety of grand and beautiful features has never been surpassed. At the foot of one of those mountains there is a mine of iron, which has been wrought for centuries, and reaches deep beneath the surface. It has long been worked by a race of slaves, whose forefathers were taken prisoners in battle, and condemned with their families to perpetual imprisonment and labor in the mine. Since that time many generations have been born, have lived and died in those deep recesses, without ever looking on the cheerful light of day. Their minds, deprived of all cultivation and improvement have sunk into a state of the lowest ignorance and torpor; and their habits and appearance have grown as uncouth as the region which they inhabit. A few years ago, the sovereign of the country, pitying their wretched degradation, issued an order for their release, with free permission to ascend to the surface of the earth, and settle in the fairest part of his dominions. The proclamation sounded far and wide through the subterranean gloom; and the king's messengers were busy in exhorting the miserable prisoners to accept the royal mercy. Some few complied, though hard it was at first to loose the long-worn fetters, to climb the steep ascent, and to meet the blaze of day with eyes used only to the cheerless twilight of the mine. But when the first bewildering excitement wore away, and they felt the freshening breeze upon their cheeks, and inhaled the fragrance of the blooming valleys, and gazed upon the varied face of earth and sky, and entered the pleasant dwellings prepared for them, their delight surpassed all bounds. They had awakened to a new life, and looked back upon their former existence with surprise that it could ever be endured. But these were few in number; and multitudes remained below. In vain did the messengers describe the cheerfulness, the plenty, the beauties of the upper regions,—the sublimity of mountain-solitudes, the shady, sylvan walks, the magnificence of cities, the wonders of the arts, and comforts of civilized life: they heard as though they heard them not. They felt no interest in scenes that were foreign to their habits, and of which they could scarcely form even a conception. A faint, imperfect tradition of the glories of the upper world had indeed survived among them; and grey-haired men had heard their fathers say that the first prisoners in the mine wept sore when they remembered whence they came. But succeeding generations were indifferent about a world which they had never seen. The splendor of the sunrise, the life and freshness of the opening spring, the rich and melancholy beauty of the autumn, the gorgeous festival, the rural seclusion,—what were all these to men who from their infancy had looked on nothing but the long galleries and fearful precipices of the mine? They heard the tidings with sullen apathy; and then returned to their daily toil. Do you ask me why they were unconscious of their wretchedness, and undesirous of a change? I answer: "They were born within the mine."

CHINESE METHOD OF MENDING GLASS.—Take a peice of flint-glass, beat it to a fine powder, and grind it well with the white of an egg, and it joins the china without riveting, so that no art can break it in the same place. You are to observe, that the composition is to be ground extremely fine.

ABSENCE OF MIND.—The first Lord Lyttleton was very absent in company, and when he fell into a river by the oversetting of a boat at Hagley, it was said of him that he had "sunk twice before he recollected he could swim."

Meaning of Names.

I was pleased to see you desirous of knowing what your names mean, and will try to tell you.

MAXIMILIAN is a great name, not because some emperors were called by it, but because its meaning expresses greatness; for the name is composed of *Maximus*, which, in Latin, means *the greatest*, or very great, and *Aemelianus*, so that the name means, "The very great Aemelianus."

The second name you wish to know is:

FREDERICK, or Friedrich. This is a very good name: *Fred*, or *Friede*, is a German word, meaning *peace*, and *rick*, or *rich* in German, is *rich*, so that the name means, *Rich in Peace*. To be rich in anything means, to have plenty; thus, Frederick, or Friedrich, means, To have plenty of peace.

The third name you want to know the meaning of is:

CONRAD.—This, again, is a German name; it is composed of two words, *Con*, and *rad*. *Con*, in modern German *Koenen*, comes from the Latin, *conari*, and means, in German, *to know*. *Rad* is also a German word, which is now written *Rath*, and comes from the Latin—*reor*, *ratus sum veri*: to opine. *Rath* means, counsel or council. *Con-rad* means, Knowing in counsel, or a man intelligent in council. I hope Conrad will think of what his name tells him to be.

Matrimonial Forbearances.

Man and wife are equally concerned to avoid all offences of each other in the beginning of their conversation; every little thing can blast an infant blossom, and the breath of the south can shake the little rings of the vine, when first they begin to curl like the locks of a new-weaned boy; but when, by age and consolidation, they stiffen into the hardness of a stem, and have, by the warm embraces of the sun and the kisses of heaven, brought forth their clusters, they can endure the storms of the north; and the loud noises of a tempest, and yet never be broken. So are the early unions of an unfixed marriage; watchful and observant, jealous and busy, inquisitive and careful, and apt to take alarm at every unkind word: for infirmities do not manifest themselves in the first scenes, but in the succession of a long society: and it is not chance or weakness when it appears at first, but it is want of love or prudence, or it will be so expounded; and that which appears ill at first, usually affrights the inexperienced man or woman, who makes unequal conjectures and fancies mighty sorrows by the proportions of the new and early unkindness.—[Jeremy Taylor.]

RULES OF CONDUCT.—We cannot do better, than quote the valuable injunctions of that excellent woman, Mrs Fry, who combined in her character and conduct all that is truly excellent in women:—1. I never loose any time: I do not think that lost which is spent in amusement or recreation some time every day, but always be in the habit of being employed. 2. Never err the least in truth. 3. Never say any ill thing when thou canst say a good thing of him; not only speak charitably, but feel so. 4. Never be irritable or unkind to anybody. 5. Never indulge thyself in luxuries that are not necessary. 6. Do all things with consideration; and, when thy path to act right is most difficult, feel confidence in that Power alone which is able to assist thee, and exert thy own powers as far as they go.

BIRTHS.

In this city Jan. 7th, the wife of R. Josephi of a son.

Rates of Postage of the Gleaner.

Subscribers are notified that the rate of postage for the Gleaner within this state when paid in advance, is about 3 1/2 cents for each copy the quarter.

DAMP WALLS.—The following method is recommended to prevent the effect of damp walls on paper in rooms:—Line the damp part of the wall with sheet lead rolled very thin, and fastened up with small copper nails. It may be immediately covered with paper. The lead is not to be thicker than that which lines tea-chests.

TO PRESERVE MILK.—Provide bottles which must be perfectly clean, sweet, and dry; draw the milk from the cow in the bottles, and as they are filled, immediately cork them well up, and fasten the corks with pack thread or wire. Then spread a little straw at the bottom of a boiler, on which place bottles with straw between them, until the boiler contains a sufficient quantity. Fill it up with cold water; heat the water, and as soon as it begins to boil, draw the fire, and let the whole gradually cool. When quite cold, take the bottles and pack them in saw dust, in hampers, and stow them in the coolest part of the house. Milk preserved in this manner, and allowed to remain even eighteen months in the bottles, will be sweet as when first milked from the cow.

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